

The cost of trying to vindicate Conkling and Platt is about \$3,000 a day. It cost that much to support the deadlock at Albany.

The report comes from Milwaukee that Secretary Blaine will visit Waukesha this summer for the improvement of his health.

If Mr. Depew has anything to do with the bribery case at Albany, he should be beaten; but there is a strong probability that the whole transaction is a put-up job.

The opinion among the Republican newspapers of New York is that the bribery sensation was a put-up job to weaken the chances of Depew. There is no evidence to the contrary as yet.

The annual cost of running the State of Nevada, with only 62,000 inhabitants, is \$25.00 for every man, woman and child. The cost of running Wisconsin is about seventy-five cents for every man, woman, and child.

The star route swindlers are losing their hopes of immunity on the claim that they can show that part of the booty was used to help the Republicans in Indiana last fall. They will fail to obtain money on any such plan as this. "Let no guilty man escape," is the motto of the administration.

We regret to announce the death of Horace V. Dearborn, of Beloit. He was a prominent member of the Rock county bar, and was a young man of solid integrity and much promise. Early in the winter he was taken with a severe cold which settled on his lungs, and since that time he had been gradually failing. Despite the utmost care and the best medical treatment, the disease worked its ravages until death came on Monday afternoon.

It is a feast of reason and a flow of soul for General Sherman to attack Jeff Davis on his new book, the "Rise and Fall of the Confederacy." Of course, the book is full of errors, and no one is more thoroughly acquainted with the movements of all the armies, during the war, than General Sherman, and at the reunion meeting of the Army of the Potomac, at Hartford, he made a speech which showed Jeff Davis and his book in a full light. He is a perfect master of the subject, and did a brave thing in holding up Davis to the condemnation and contempt of the American people.

The bones of William Penn will probably not be removed to this country after all. They are bones of contention. Pennsylvania wants them to lie in Pennsylvania soil, and so arrangements were made to have the greatest philanthropist of that State go over to England and get them. But the trustees of the burying ground in England in which the bones of Penn repose, say they will not allow them to be removed to America, and likely this ends the matter. In his lifetime Penn had a great deal of trouble with his Pennsylvania subjects. They gave him nothing but poverty and sorrow in his old age, and it seems fitting and proper that his bones should be allowed to remain where they have reposed for nearly two centuries.

There are a great many claims for pensions now pending in Washington, which can not be verified for want of information which missing records of discontinued volunteer commands would afford. In many instances, the officers of the late volunteer forces have still in their possession or under their control books and other records pertaining to their corps, division, brigades, regiments, and companies, and they are earnestly requested to cause the same to be forwarded without unnecessary delay to the Adjutant General of the army, at the expense of the government.

In the interest of the great number of widows, orphans, and disabled soldiers whose claims are involved, the persons having these records should see that they are put in the possession of the government at once.

In his declining years, John G. Saxé, the most successful and popular of all American humorous poets, is having a great deal of trouble. For two or three years his health has been very poor, and at times he showed symptoms of insanity. Last year his wife died, then followed the death of his daughter. His home in Brooklyn has been entirely broken up by sickness and death, and now he quits that city and goes to Albany where he will spend the rest of his days with his two sons who are in business there. Poor Saxé! In his day he won many a triumph and gained the applause of vast multitudes. His poems have made many a family circle smile, and now that his latter days are days of sorrow will be deeply lamented by the hundreds of thousands who have learned to admire him.

The boy question is an important one in this country where there is so much of "fast life," and where many boys are allowed to grow up as they please. It is much easier to bring a girl up to honored womanhood than to rear a boy to manhood and place him in business. Recently, a clergyman who was publicly discussing the question of bringing up boys, estimated the expense of raising a good boy from the cradle to the age of 15, at \$5,000, providing he had all the advantages of city life. By the time the boy attains the age of 21 the cost will be double that amount. The great question is not what he costs from his birth to his majority, but what he

will cost after that time. There's the rub. Some boys begin to make costs only when they are nearing manhood, and after that their lives are nothing but burdens and expense. There is a good deal of humor sometimes surrounding the question of raising an American boy, because the dash, the assumption, the wit, and the cheek of Young America are known the world over, but behind all this there is a seriousness which none but fathers and mothers can appreciate.

The country will not put much faith in the report which comes from Albany that in case the Republicans fail to re-elect Conkling and Platt this week, the two ex-Senators will combine with the Democrats and throw their influence for an adjournment, and thus place the whole question of senatorship in the hands of the people. We do not believe that Mr. Conkling will enter into any arrangements with the Democrats to force a *sine die* adjournment. But after all, an adjournment will be had within a reasonable time, in all probability. There is nothing to be gained in the present line of policy. It is as useless as the course the Republicans adopted in the extra session this spring when they declared they would never adjourn until they elected the officers, when as a matter of fact the election of Republican officers was an utter impossibility if the Democrats insisted they should not. They can never elect two Senators by the present process. That is out of the question. Unless there is an agreement to go into a caucus, they might as well adjourn and fight it out at the polls next fall, and that would be the biggest blunder the Republicans of New York ever made. If the controversy should be relegated to the people and the bitterness kept up, the would simply go into the contest to meet defeat. This is the long and short of the whole matter.

Metropolitan charity has again broken out in New York, and it is hoped with better fruits than the organized charities for the relief of the poor. It was a happy conceit when a summer resort was opened near Long Branch for the young workingmen who are too poor to go to the fashionable resorts. The place selected is Atlantiville, a beautiful spot on the seashore, with all the accommodations which are possessed by the more fashionable and pretentious resorts. This will enable young women of limited means who work for a living, to pass a few weeks by the seaside at moderate expense. An association has been formed by young ladies at Atlantiville, and this organization will furnish excellent rooms, and first-class board for the moderate charge of \$5.00 a week or \$9.00 for two weeks. Handsome cottages have been built for the purpose, and these have been furnished in a manner which will insure solid comfort to all who go to Atlantiville for rest and comfort. An arrangement has also been made with the railways to carry young women from New York city to Atlantiville for one dollar for the round trip, so that a stay of two weeks will cost only \$10. Mrs. Fletcher Harper, wife of one of the great publishers, is the leading spirit in this wise movement, and under her direction all regulations are singularly judicious.

ROBERTSON AS COLLECTOR AND SENATOR.

The Milwaukee Sentinel has been pretty severe on the administration during the past few weeks, and has even gone so far in its condemnation that hardly a Democratic paper would dare follow its lead. It does not require any special keenness to find out that President Garfield has made some serious blunders, and one can plainly see that Conkling has made blunders just as serious. No good can come out of the course which the Sentinel has taken for the reason that it is an exhibition of personal spite, and a display of some special grudge against the President. This course might do for the New York Sun, or some red-hot Southern paper; but it ill-becomes the Sentinel, a professed Republican paper, to heap wholesale condemnation upon the administration. That kind of political warfare is neither wise, just, nor brave.

The next fault the Sentinel finds with the administration is that it will allow Robertson to retain his senatorial seat and at the same time permit Merritt to run the custom house. It is true that Robertson has not yet entered upon the duties of collector, and will not till the senatorial contest is closed. It is not yet certain that he will attempt to hold both offices at the same time, in fact he can not, and if he chooses to retain his seat in the Senate, allowing Mr. Merritt to attend to the custom house, that is no worse than the example the Vice President of the United States has set—that of going to Albany and taking an active part in the war against the administration of which he is a member. Measured by the standard of fairness, Judge Robertson probably should resign his seat when his commission is issued, and go to New York; and measured by the same standard the Vice President should retire from the contest, and not dishonor the position he holds. This is the position to hold in regard to Judge Robertson and General Arthur. But the Sentinel sees disgrace and scandal in the course of the former, but nothing to condemn in the course of the latter. This is not a very flattering commentary on the Sentinel's "independence" and "fairness." It sadly needs reforming.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The State Temperance Convention in Session at Madison.

The Speakers Advocate Woman Suffrage in Wisconsin.

And of Spreading Temperance Literature Knee Deep Over the State.

A Light Vote For Senators in New York on Yesterday.

An Account of the Three Cyclones Which Passed Over Missouri on Sunday.

The Close of the Victoria Investigation at London, Ontario.

A Fifty-Year Old Milwaukee Married Woman Elopers with Another Man.

Breaking Open the "Old Man's" Trunk and Taking \$2,130 in Cash.

A Fatal Explosion of a Steam-Pipe in La Crosse.

Lively Times Among the Ciscos at Lake Geneva.

Other Interesting State and Miscellaneous News Items.

TEMPERANCE IN WISCONSIN.

The State Convention in Madison—They Propose to Advocate Woman Suffrage, and Spread Temperance Literature Knee Deep Over the State, Etc.

MADISON, June 13.—The State convention of temperance men and women was held in the Senate chamber, in this city to-night. The preliminary caucus was held in the office of the State board of charities. Committees on platform and resolutions, permanent organizations and order of business, were elected at the regular session. Senator Price, of Black River Falls, was elected to preside, and Judge Hand, of Phillips, and B. Parker, of Mauston, Secretaries. Addresses were made and papers read by Senator Price, the Rev. J. N. Phillips, General Mills, H. H. Giles, Captain John Nader, and others. The speakers advocated making a bold stand in defense of temperance principles, and compelling parties to recognize their cause, to advocate woman suffrage; scatter temperance literature knee-deep over the State, etc. The tone of the addresses and the interest manifested by those in attendance indicated that temperance people mean business, and were never more determined than now. There were about 200 present at the meeting, one-half ladies. Temple of Honor, Good Templars, Sons of Temperance, Temperance Christian union, and all the churches were represented. Your correspondent was assured to-night after the close of the meeting that no temperance ticket would be put in the field. Senator Price, the Rev. A. O. Wright, secretary of the State board of charities, J. H. Foster, secretary of the railroad commission, and other advocates of prohibition are opposed to such action, but are determined that something in their line should be accomplished. Their efforts will be directed more especially to the Legislature next fall.

EXPLOSION.

LA CROSSE, June 13.—At 5 o'clock this morning a steam pipe in P. S. Davidson's sawmill burst, seriously and probably fatally scalding the watchman, George Student. He was promptly taken care of, but physicians say he cannot recover, as the wounds are very serious. Another laborer named Leon Cagdon was also somewhat injured, but nothing serious. Thus the second time Student has been unfortunate in a mill accident.

THE LONDON DISASTER.

The Close of the Investigation of the Cause of the Victoria Disaster at London, Ontario.

LONDON, Ont., June 13.—The investigation into the Victoria disaster closed to-night. Voluminous testimony has been taken since last dispatches, but much of the same character telegraphed. To-day Superintendent Parish submitted a statement in writing explaining his position and the pains he took to have the Victoria put in a seaworthy condition. He expressed the greatest sorrow at the catastrophe, but disclaimed any responsibility for it. Mr. Samuel Parker, who examined the hull, also submitted a statement condemning the construction of the vessel. To-night Captain Rankin was examined, and stated that he believed the vessel foundered by excess of water in the hold. A short time before she sank he suspected something was wrong, and sent a messenger to the engineer to ask if there was water in the hold. The messenger brought the answer that there was not. He thinks now that the hole in the bottom previously spoken of was stove in on the trip up.

The jury room being cleared, the county attorney, reporters, and Messrs. Parker and Rankin retired to the lobby. Detective Schram and Constable Pope were awaiting to arrest the latter. They evinced no surprise, heard the warrant read in an undertone by Detective Schram, and accompanied the constable to jail. The jury meantime went on deliberating, in ignorance of what was transpiring. The arrest is on a charge of manslaughter, and is done upon the information of one Jones, postmaster of Kensington

village, who lost a daughter by the accident. The information was laid this evening with the crown attorney before the jury assembled. It is possible the prisoners will be admitted to bail. What public feeling there was against these men has been rapidly subsiding, and it is safe to say the public do not to-day demand any victim in a criminal trial. The arrest is to satisfy private vengeance.

THE CYCLONES.

The Three Cyclones in Missouri on Sunday Afternoon.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 13.—Sunday was a terrible day for cyclones in the Northwest. The atmospheric pressure was very great. Between 4 and 5 in the afternoon, and during that one short hour, no less than three twisters dealt death and destruction in as many paths. The first that came to the knowledge of the Herald came from King City and vicinity. This cyclone started near Savannah, in Andrews county. Its course was northeast through Flag Springs and King City. Many houses were destroyed, and not less than twelve lives lost in Andrews county.

At Flag Springs and King City the destruction was much greater, the loss of life in that vicinity probably being fifty men, women and children. The public school building at King City, a large brick, was razed to its foundation. Hundreds of horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep were killed; one man losing eighty cattle, another sixty sheep, and another seven horses.

Another cyclone started at Winslow, De Kalb county. Another started four miles southwest of Rosendale, Andrew county, and passed eastward one mile south of Rosendale.

The course of all above cyclones was east by northeast. Another started eight miles north of Hopkins, in Nodaway county, its course for twelve miles being southeast. It was one fourth of a mile wide, and nothing escaped destruction in its track. Many lives have been lost in all of these cyclones, and destruction to property which cannot now be estimated, is very great.

ABSENTEES.

A Light Vote in the New York Legislature for Senators—No More Fairs.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 13.—The number in attendance at the session of the joint convention to-day was the smallest since the balloting commenced. Ninety-nine votes were cast, the only changes being one from Cornell to Rogers and one from Rogers to Cornell. Most of those absent were paired. To prevent this practice, which is extensively adopted every Saturday and Monday, resolutions were introduced providing that no pairs should be allowed on any part of the members, and that the only case when any member shall be excused from voting be when the member has been excused on leave of absence by the Senate or Assembly. These resolutions will be voted on to-morrow, when they will probably pass. It is expected that with a full convention every day in the week an election will be secured much sooner.

AN ELOPEMENT.

A Married Woman Fifty Years Old Elopers with "Another Man" in Milwaukee County—Loss \$2,130.

MILWAUKEE, June 13.—A farmer named P. Peckhard, residing in Milwaukee county, came into the city to-day and reported to the police that his wife had deserted him and eloped with an unknown party. She is about 50 years of age, has been married to Peckhard twenty-six years, and is the mother of a large family. Before parting with her paramour she took an ax, chopped open a trunk, and took therefrom \$2,130, which she safely stowed about her person before departing. No trace of the guilty old woman can be found.

LAKE GENEVA.

LAKE GENEVA, June 13.—A large number of visitors passed Sunday here, probably 500 coming up Saturday night. The cisco catch on Saturday was very large, aggregating probably 3,000. S. R. Smith and F. B. Bearce, Chicago, took 360; Maj. Nutt and Mr. Rockwell, Chicago, 330; and others 200 to 300 each. Yesterday the catch was not as large, 1,000 being probably the number taken. Just as the cisco fishermen were returning home, a heavy shower, accompanied by considerable wind, came up, and all the sportsmen got thoroughly soaked.

HORACE V. DEARBORN.

BELOIT, June 13.—Horace V. Dearborn, a well known attorney of this city, died this afternoon. He had been gradually failing since early in the winter, when a severe cold settled on his lungs, but his death was not looked for immediately.

A CANARD.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The report telegraphed from Albany that Secretary Blaine had been summoned before the bribery investigation committee there is not true. It was a canard.

HIS JUST DESERTS.

MADISON, Wis., June 13.—Frank Noon, sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for committing a vile assault on a young lady in this city, was taken to Waupun by the Sheriff to-day.

TIRED OF LIFE.

HOLLAND, Mich., June 12.—Seth Tubbs, aged 83, committed suicide last night by shooting himself. He was tired of life.

BLANK DEEDS and MORTGAGES FOR THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN APOLOGY!

Is due our customers in and out of the city for disappointments we have caused them this Spring in not furnishing their Garments at the promised time. It has been simply impossible for us to procure a sufficient number of capable workmen to fill orders, but we have "rounded to" at last and after this week think we shall be able to get out suits on Short Notice. Having had an unusual demand for fine goods, we shall for the balance of the season make a special feature of \$23 and \$25 Suits, and \$5 and \$6 Pants, and in this class we have entered an assortment of nobby Suitings that will interest all who have not invested in SUMMER CLOTHING. We will also name some very low prices on GOODS BY THE YARD.

SMITH & SON,
Merchant Tailors.

MCCORMICK & BEEBE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

110 La Salle Street, CHICAGO, ILL. Grain and provisions bought, sold and carried on margins. Liberal cash advances made on consignments of grain and seeds.

R. C. YEOMANS

Franklin street, Corn Exchange Square, Janesville, Wis. DEALER IN Wind-Mill, Garden and Set Length Force Pumps, Pipe, Fittings, Drive Points, Deep and Shallow Well Cylinders.

Gas and Steam Fitting Goods!

Globe and other Valves, Engine Trimmings, Rubber Hose, Sheet Rubber, Lead Pipe, Packing, &c.

Steam, Gas and Water Pipe Fitting a Specialty.

Deep and Shallow Well Repairing. Estimates given and Contracts Taken on Work at a Distance. All work Personally Attended to. J. S. DAWLEY

To Whom It May Concern!

Notice is hereby given by the Common Council of the city of Janesville that said council intends to vacate and discontinue that portion of Glen street in Pitzer & Shaw's addition to the Village of Janesville in the Second Ward of the City of Janesville leading from Main street to Rock river, and bounded on the North by lot 18 in said addition, and on the South by lot 17 in said addition, on the East by Main street and on the West by Rock river, and said council will act thereon on the 15th day of June at the regular meeting of said council on that night.

By order of the Common Council, CHAS. E. CHURCH, City Clerk.

For Sale!

At Gazette Counting Room.

At a BARGAIN,

A NEW IMPROVED

HOWE

SEWING MACHINE

BLANKS.

FOR Constables' Accounts with Rock County

AT GAZETTE OFFICE

Here We Are Again.

We have been so busy that we have not had time to keep our customers well posted about

The Great Bargains We Have in Store

for them. Our Custom Department is—well, there is no use of talking; we have never been loaded with orders as we have been the past two months. Our Magic Lantern works like a charm. We furnish our customers with Garments made to Measure and to fit, at lower prices than ever. A new lot of Suitings just received. Come in and leave your measure. We do not keep open Sundays. On deck from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M., and don't you forget it.

E. T. FOOTE.

Janesville, June 11th, 1881.

HEIMSTREET!

DEALER IN

ARTISTS' MATERIALS!

Open Wednesday.

Speaking of Carpets!

SMITH & BOSTWICK

HAVE NOW ON

EXHIBITION

The Largest and Most Extensive Stock of

CARPETS!

Ever before shown by any one house in the interior of the State. Also a large stock of

Oil Cloths, Linoleum Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Plain and Fancy Matting,

All widths, Crumb Cloths, and everything else connected with a FIRST CLASS CARPET HOUSE.

Received this Day—A Large Stock of BODY BRUSSELLS,

With Borders to Match. We have the finest stock of these goods ever shown in this market. All the above goods will be sold at the very lowest Net Cash Prices.

SMITH & BOSTWICK.

APRIL 16th, 1881.

HEIMSTREET'S

DRUG STORE!

OPEN WEDNESDAY!

JANESVILLE BUSINESS DIRECTORY

LEAF TOBACCO HOUSE.

Cigar Goods a Specialty. Plenty Storage Room.

O. D. ROWE.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN.

Dealer in Leaf Tobacco—Good Stock of Old Tobacco Always on Hand.

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.

H. W. HATHORN.

General Blacksmithing. Horse Shoeing a Specialty. Repairing of all kinds on short notice and warranted. Prices as low as the lowest. Shop on River street, in rear of First National Bank. jan2dally

CARRIAGE PAINTING.

J. B. LAGRANGE.

Would respectfully call attention to his extensive Painting Rooms on East Street, in the rear of Hodge & Bachelder's shop, where he is prepared to do first class Carriage and Artistic Painting of a superior workmanship. Give him a call. jan2dally

HARNESS, BLANKETS, Etc.

JAMES A. FATHERS.

(Successor to CHAS. H. FAY.)

Cor. Court and Main Sts., Janesville, Wis.

Manufacturer and dealer in Light and Heavy Harness, Saddles, Collars, Bridles, Whips, Brushes, Combs, etc. Also a good assortment of Trunks, Valises and Satchels. The best kind of Harness always on hand. A large stock of Dusts, Nets, etc. jan2dally

W. M. SADDLER.

EAST MILWAUKEE ST., JANESVILLE.

(Opera House Block.)

A Large Stock of First Class Harness and Trunks on Hand at Bottom Prices.

GAS AND STEAM FITTING.

GEO. T. PRICHARD & CO.

NO. 48 NORTH MAIN ST., JANESVILLE.

(Next door to Gazette Office.)

Gas, Steam and Water Pipe Fitting. Dealers in Pumps and Cylinders, Gas Fixtures, Pipe, Rubber Hose, and all kinds of Fittings for Gas, Steam and Water Works. All work in the above line done on reasonable terms. aug2dally

MYERS HOUSE LIVERY.

C. W. JACKMAN, Proprietor.

EAST MILWAUKEE ST., JANESVILLE.

Myers' New Barn.

Horse and Carriages for Funerals a Specialty.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

HOLM & KENT.

House, Sign and Ornamental Painters.

Preserving, Graining, and Paper Hanging, specialties. Refers by permission to Messrs. Wm. Cannon, David Jeffries, R. F. Crockett, Frank Cook, Dr. Geo. H. McCauley, and E. V. Whitton & Co., Shop on East Main Street, West Milwaukee Street. Leave orders with E. V. Whitton & Co. jan2dally

H. B. BLANCHARD'S

Law, Collection, Real Estate and Loan Office.

Regular Office Hours 9 A. M. to 12 M.; 7:30 P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Wanted for collection all notes, bills, accounts and judgments considered good, bad or indifferent, and for foreclosure all mortgages due or past due on any lot, on Main Street, over M. C. Smith & Son's Clothing Store, Janesville, Wis. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. jan2dally

INSURANCE.

JOHN C. SANE.

Represents Sixteen of the Most Substantial Fire Insurance Companies of Europe and the United States.

Also Agent for the Aetna Life and the Mutual Protection Association of Wisconsin, the most reliable Insurance Association in the West. Has offices in Rock county and elsewhere to exchange for city property, and money to loan.

HAIR GOODS.

MRS. W. M. SADDLER.

EAST MILWAUKEE ST., JANESVILLE.

(Opera House Block.)

Manufacturer and Dealer in Ladies' Hair Nets and all kinds of Human Hair Goods.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOMETHING EVERY LADY OUGHT TO KNOW.

There exists a means of securing a soft and brilliant complexion, no matter how poor it may naturally be. Hagan's Magnolia Balm is a delicate and harmless article, which instantly removes freckles, tan, redness, roughness, eruptions, vulgar flushings, etc., etc. So delicate and natural are its effects that its use is not suspected by anybody.

No lady has the right to present a disfigured face in society when the Magnolia Balm is sold by all druggists for 75 cents.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

The Traveler who Wisely Provides Against the contingency of illness, has occasion to congratulate himself on his foresight, when he sees others who have neglected to do so suffering from some of the maladies for which it is a remedy and preventive. Among these are fever and ague, biliousness, constipation and rheumatism, diseases often attendant upon a change of climate or unwholesome food. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

To Whom It May Concern!

Notice is hereby given by the Common Council of the City of Janesville that said council intends to vacate and discontinue that portion of Glen street in Pixley & Shaw's addition to the Village of Janesville in the Second Ward of the City of Janesville, bounded on the North by 18th and 19th streets, and on the South by 17th and 18th streets, and on the East by Main street and on the West by Rock river, and said council will not net thereon on the 15th day of June at the regular meeting of said council that night.

By order of the Common Council.

CHAS. E. CHURCH, City Clerk.

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Household Soap Making.

Mr. W. Menzies gives, in the *Chemist and Druggist*, the following practical recipe for making soap without boiling:

"Take exactly ten pounds of double refined ninety-eight per centum caustic soda powder, put it in a large earthenware tub, and add four and a half gallons of water, stir it once or twice, when it will dissolve immediately and become quite hot; let it stand until the lye thus made is cold. Weigh out and place in any convenient vessel for mixing exactly seventy-five pounds of clean grease, tallow, or oil (not mineral oil). If grease or tallow be used, melt it slowly over the fire until it is liquid and just warm—say temperature not more than one hundred degrees Fahrenheit. If oil be used no heating is required. Pour the lye slowly into the melted grease or oil in a small stream continuously, at the same time stirring with a flat wooden stirrer about three inches broad; continue gently stirring until the lye and grease are thoroughly combined and in appearance like honey. Do not stir too long or the mixture will separate itself again. The time required varies somewhat with the weight of the oil or tallow, grease or oil used; from fifteen to twenty minutes will be enough. When the mixing is completed, pour off the liquid soap into an old square box for a mold sufficiently large to hold it, previously dampening the sides with water so as to prevent the soap sticking. Wrap up the box well with old blankets, or, better still, put it in a warm place until the next day, when the box will contain a block of one hundred and thirty pounds of soap, which can afterward be cut up with a wire. Remember the chief points in the above directions, which must be exactly followed. The lye must be allowed to cool. If melted tallow or grease be used it must not be more than warm. The exact weight of double-refined ninety-eight per centum powdered caustic soda and tallow or oil must be taken; also the lye must be stirred into the grease, not grease or oil added to the lye. If the grease or tallow used be not clean, or contain salt, it must be "rendered" or purified previous to use, that is to say, boiled with water and allowed to become hard again to throw out the impurities. Any salt present will spoil the whole operation entirely, but discolored or rancid grease or tallow is just as good as fresh for soap-making purposes.

If the soap turn out sticky and uneven it has not been thoroughly mixed. If very sharp to the taste, too much soda has been taken. If soft, mild and greasy, too little soda has been used. In either case it must now be thrown into a pan and brought to a boil with a little more water. In the first case boiling is all that is necessary; in the other instances a very little oil or a very little more of the double refined powdered caustic soda must be added to the water. These things will never happen, however, if the directions are exactly followed, and after the soap has been mixed with the water, the experience thus gained, the process is extremely easy, and the result will be always a good batch of soap. Beef tallow makes the hardest soap, mutton fat a rather softer soap; of oils, cotton seed is the cheapest and best, but the soap is much softer, lathering very freely, indeed. Ordinary household fat or dripping will make a nice soap, and in many places can be obtained at a trifling cost, and in exchange for goods sold. Such grease, however, must be carefully examined for salt which it often contains. It will be evident that any smaller quantity of soap can be made at a time, according to the above directions, by taking the ingredients in exact proportion. It is not advisable to make more than double the quantity prescribed, as it is difficult to work more by hand.

Allan Brydges Wakes a Sleeper.

A certain good brother, Obadiah Turner, of Lynn, Mass., once kept a journal, in which, under date "1616, June ye 3d," he thus describes the "method" adopted by a zealous special officer in the church ministered unto by Rev. Samuel Whiting:

"Allan Brydges hath been chosen to wake ye sleepers in meeting, and being much proud of the place must needs have a fox tail fixed to ye end of a long staff, wherewith he may brush the faces of them y^e will have naps in time of discourse; likewise a sharp thorne wherewith he may prick such as may be most sound. On ye last Lord's day, as he strutted about ye meeting house, he did spy Mr. Thomas sleeping with much comfort, his head being steadied by being in ye corner, and his hand grasping ye rail. And soe spying, Allen did quickly thrust his staff behind David Balland's head, and gave a grievous prick upon ye head, whereupon Mr. Thomas did spring up much above ye floor and with terrible force strike his hand against ye wall, and also, to ye great wonder of all, prophane crying out, in a loud voice, he dreaming, as it seemed, at a woodchuck had seized and bit his hand. But on coming to know where he was, and ye grate scandal he had committed, he seemed much bashed, but did not speak. And I think he will not soon again go to sleep in meeting. Ye women may sometime sleepe and none know it, by reason of their enormous bonnets. Mr. Whiting doth pleasantly say yt from ye pulpit he doth seem to be preaching to stacks of straw, with men jotting here and there among them."

The American Dinner.

An English writer, who has made the tour of the States, gives this account of the National Dinner. "The principal thing that characterizes an American dinner is its abundance. Huge joints of meat are not so common in this country as in England, eight pounds of sirloin or an eight-pound leg of mutton being considered a fairly large joint, while the English sixteen to twenty-pound roast are never seen in private families. But outside of the size of the joint, everything else is on a larger proportionate scale—large dishes of vegetables and great quantities of them, large pies and a huge tureen full of soup—however few are going to sit at table. Anything less than such abundance savors, to most Americans, of stint; and it is common to hear it remarked among them, of English tables, that everything seemed so scant. 'Such a tiny tart for three people!' One may ask—small as it was—if there was not more than sufficient, and be answered in the affirmative; but made a foot in diameter, whether there are two or eight to eat it, the average English fruit tart would, indeed, look very small. By the way, when speaking of American 'pies,' I mean the article peculiar to the country—tarts are unknown as we understand them, pies are in their place, and are a great institution; pumpkin (commonly pronounced 'punkin') and apple pie taking the lead in popularity, although coconut, custard, and lemon pies are all favorites, small fruit less

so. In providing for their table the mass of Americans rarely consider what go with what (of course, there are the epicurean few who do). Except the Yankee 'pork and beans' there seems to be no viand so wedded to a vegetable as to be spoken of together, like our 'duck and green peas,' 'mutton and greens,' etc. Generally speaking, vegetables are chosen haphazard, and so carrots, or dried beans, or turnips are as often served with poultry as not; no question of the 'eternal fitness' of things seems to trouble the average housekeeper. Then, not only is the unfitness of certain meats unthought of, but the vegetables themselves are served with sublime disregard to harmony, and so peas and asparagus, and summer squash and potatoes often find themselves cheek by jowl on one plate. From four to six vegetables are often served at once, and two merely are considered by any but very fashionable people (who affect English and French customs very much) to be a very mean sort of dinner. Tomatoes, in some form or other, are invariably on the table when in season, and more often than not canned, even in winter. But although they are now as generally eaten as potatoes are with us, I am told that twenty-five years ago they were quite rare, and few people liked them. They are now, however, the most popular of all vegetables, except potatoes, which are here called 'Irish potatoes,' to distinguish them from the sweet esculent, and are cooked in a variety of ways, some, I think, quite new to English people."

Submitted to Arbitration.

One day last week a Detroit produce-buyer had occasion to remain over night with a farmer in Western Michigan. While eating supper he was asked if he knew much about law; whether he had ever served on a jury; if he called himself a competent man to arbitrate in an affair between neighbors, and if he was posted on the law regarding breach of promise suits. He answered these questions as best he could, and apparently to the satisfaction of the farmer, for as soon as the meal was finished the son-in-law, an agriculturist confidentially began:

"I think you are a pretty square man, and I may want you to help me out of a little difficulty. I'll be back in about half an hour."

He put on his hat and went down the road, and at the time agreed upon he returned in company with a young farmer about twenty-two years old, whom he called Josephus. The only peculiar things about Josephus were his flaxen hair, long legs, white eyebrows and breadth of feet, but he was no mud-sill. As soon as he was introduced he opened the case as follows:

"There ain't no use in any beating around the bush. The fact is, when I first come here I fell in love with Uncle Sils's Mary. She rec'd, procured, and we agreed to have each other. That's correct, isn't it, Uncle Sils?"

"I guess that's about the way of it," replied the farmer.

"Well, to make a long story short, last January I gin Mary the cold shake for a gal over in the Bebee Settlement. Mary is a good gal, but she ain't even second fiddle on style or good looks, and Uncle Sils knows that as well as I do. Now, then, they've been talking about a breach of promise suit on me, and I won't deny they've got a case. I've been willing all along to settle damages on a fair basis, but we couldn't just agree on what was fair. Uncle Sils comes over and says you are here, and he offers to leave it out to you if I will, and so if you will act on the case we'll come to some agreement."

"Where is Mary?" asked the Detroit.

"Down in Martin County, Ind.," answered the farmer.

"And she writes home," added Josephus, "that she's had nine offers of marriage in two weeks. Them Hoosiers is just swarming for her. Them nine offers wants to be considered in assessing damages."

"And how old is she?"

"She's only twenty-one, and that's another thing to be considered. 'Taint like as if she was forty, and might have to go off to China as a missionary."

"And how much property are you worth?"

"Well, I've forty acres of scrubland, an old cow and a mule, and I reckon the traps around the place might bring ten dollars at auction. That's honest Injun, and Uncle Sils knows it."

"Yes, that's about the way he's fixed," said the farmer.

"And another thing you want to consider is the fact that I ain't party. If I was party the gal might claim high damages, but I'm about as infernal homely as a Digger Injun. Add to this the fact that I'm an infidel, and that I can't sing nor fiddle nor dance, and am too lazy to enjoy a bilod dinner, and what has the gal lost by not marrying me?"

"And you are both willing to leave it to me?"

"I reckon," they answered together.

"Well, all things considered," said the Detroit, after due reflection, "my verdict is that Josephus drive the old cow over here in full for all damages. What do you say, young man?"

"The cow is worth fourteen dollars, but I'll do it rather than have any hard feelings."

"How is it with you, Uncle Sils?"

"Waal, I guess that's about fair. I had been sticking out for fifteen dollars in cash, but times are party chus and I want to give Joe a fair show. Go 'n git the crittur, Josephus, and we'll have the papers made out, treat the stranger to hard cider, and go to bed feelin' that we are as good friends as before you gin Mary the shake."—Detroit Free Press.

A Bloodless Duel.

A French lawyer, having had a dispute with a neighbor, went to a fencing master to learn his art in order to fight a duel. Never having touched a sword in his life, he asked what he had better do. The master told him to hold his sword steadily on a level with his adversary's eye, remain immovable, wait until the other man rushed forward and found himself spitted like a woodcock. If his antagonist came nearer he himself was to retreat; if the other retreated he should stand still. An hour later, the neighbor arrived in the same ignorant plight in regard to the art of dueling. "To him the fencing master gave the same directions. When the two duels met each assumed the same attitude as they had been directed, and for several minutes stood perfectly motionless, each thinking that the other would advance. The bystanders looked on in amazement, the seconds were astonished, and at length brought the farce to an end by declaring honor satisfied. The lawyer lowered his aching arm saying: 'I had no idea that a duel was such hard work; I would a thousand times rather plead for a dozen hours than fight as we have been doing for as many minutes.'

—The Methodists propose building a college in Foo Chow, China.

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